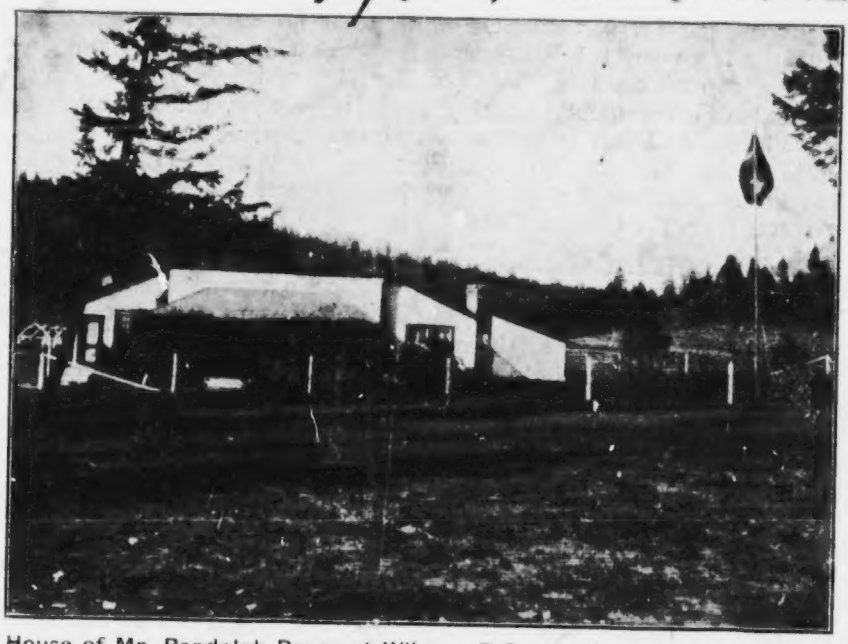
IRRIGATED FRUIT LANDS

1911 P. M. Stockton



House of Mr. Randolph Bruce at Wilmer, B.C.

A New Valley in British Columbia.

SINCE the first edition of this little pamphlet was issued the flood of settlement to the Windermere district, in the Columbia Valley, has commenced in considerable volume, the settlers being mostly from the British Isles. Construction of the Kootenay Central Railway has proceeded with great rapidity, grading being practically completed as far as Spillimacheen, forty-two miles south of Golden, while from the Crow's Nest Pass steel is laid as far north as Fort Steele. Lots in the new town site of Invermere have been sold extensively, and a small tourist hotel was opened towards the end of August. Two banks have secured sites at Invermere, and building operations will actively commence next spring. The automobiles owned by the Columbia Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands Co. have been in constant use conducting land-seekers over the

areas opened for settlement, and there is no reason to doubt that within a few years the Windermere district will be thickly populated with a most desirable class of British residents. The British Columbia Government is taking great interest in the settlement of the Valley, and has issued an illustrated Official Bulletin (No. 26) emphasising and amplifying the attractions that this district offers to fruit growers, stock raisers, and dairy farmers. The following are extracts from the Official Government Bulletin :—

"**Agricultural Lands.**—The area of the Valley proper is roughly about one million acres, and at a modest estimate from 20 to 30 per cent. of this is available for crops of grain, vegetables, and fruits, while nearly all the rest is good pasture. The actual extent of cultivable land will only be determined by exploration and settlement, as, so far, the examination of the greater portion of the Valley has been superficial. Practically all the benches require irrigation to procure the best results, and it remains to be proved if dry farming can be practised with success. It has been satisfactorily demonstrated that with irrigation all ordinary field crops—grains, roots, vegetables, and fruits—can be grown in quantity and of the best quality. Three, and even four crops of alfalfa in a season are not uncommon, while timothy and other fodder crops yield large returns. It is also established beyond question that the Valley is well adapted to fruit growing. Apples, pears, plums, prunes, cherries and small fruits mature in abundance, unsurpassed in colour and flavour.

"**Climate.**—The climate is healthful and enjoyable at all seasons, although the temperature shows a wide variation. Blizzards and cyclones are unknown, and bright, sunny weather, winter and summer, is the rule. The summers are dry with occasional hot days, the mean temperature being about 60 degrees and the maximum 95 degrees Fahr. The heat, being dry, is not oppressive; it is modified by light winds passing over the glaciers and snow caps of the mountains, and the nights are always cool. The mean maximum temperature in winter is 53 degrees, and the mean minimum 23 degrees, the range being from 68 above zero to 36 degrees below. The extreme cold dips are rare and of short duration, alternating with periods of spring-like weather caused by the warm (Chinook) winds, which often clear the ground of snow. The winters are dry, crisp and bracing, clear skies and bright sunshiny days and calm starry nights prevailing.

"**Soil.**—Apart from the rich alluvial soil of the bottom lands, where the vegetation is luxurious, the prevalence of sage brush and bunch grass, and the arid appearance of the benches, would suggest a lack of fertility, as the soil is silt-like sandy loam, which gives the impression of barrenness. But appearances are deceptive, for this soil contains all the necessary elements of plant food, and only requires moisture to effect the chemical combination necessary to produce abundant vegetation. The composition of the soil varies

slightly, but in all cases its constituents are such as to insure abundant crops when irrigated. Its loose, sandy nature makes the soil easily tilled, as it is almost free from stones and boulders, and, where it is not timbered, ready for the plough.

"**Game.**—The valley is noted for the opportunities which it offers to the big-game hunter. In a province which may be described as a vast game preserve, it shelters a greater variety of wild animals than any other district. Grizzly and black bears, elk, moose, cariboo, mountain sheep, goats, white-tailed and mule deer, and many smaller animals are plentiful. Ducks and geese swarm in the lakes, ponds, and lagoons, and willow, blue and Franklin

Clearing Land for a Polo-ground near Athelmer.

grouse, and prairie chicken are numerous on the flats and benches. The rivers and lakes afford good sport to the angler, as there is abundance of fish of many kinds, the Dolly Varden, cut-throat trout, and the char being the most common. From a sportsman's point of view this attractive field is easily accessible, as a few hours from a railway station or steamboat landing finds him in the heart of the game country.

"**Windermere District.**—Windermere District has more cultivated land than any similar-sized area in the valley, and its few fruitful fields and orchards present an object lesson which should encourage further development. There are thousands and thousands

On the Road to Wilmer.

of acres lying waste, or affording pasturage to small scattered bands of cattle, which only require a little exertion to make them productive and profitable. The soil here, as in other parts of the valley, varies slightly in its character and composition, but it is all of a nature which the application of irrigation will render highly fertile. Kimpton's Ranch, overlooking the Lake Windermere (east side), is a convincing proof of the capabilities of the valley. Wheat, oats, barley, hay, clover, alfafa, all kinds of roots and vegetables, small fruits, apples, plums, and cherries growing luxuriously; horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs in the pink of condition; fowls, ducks, geese, and turkeys, plump and healthy; almost everything that can be raised on a farm: in fact, a picture of prosperity and independence. This ranch is said to return from 5,000 to 6,000 dollars yearly, and it is but partly cultivated. The result of Mr. Kimpton's experiments with different kinds of potatoes gives a good idea of the productive quality of the soil. From 3 lbs. of Uncle Sam potatoes he got 211 lbs.; 3 lbs. of Carmens No. 3, 237 lbs.; 3 lbs. Superior No. 7, 253 lbs. On the west side of the valley are several good ranches, none of which has reached what is called a high state of cultivation. But enough has been done to prove the fruitfulness of the soil. On some of these west-side ranches irrigation is not practised, but its advantages are manifest from those on which it is used. Better crops of grain, hay, and vegetables could not be wished for anywhere. Poultry are raised extensively and do remarkably well; fruit has been tried at all these places, and, where the necessary care has been given, excellent results are obtained.

"Near Wilmer (west side) Mr. R. R. Bruce has established a nursery designed to supply the valley with carefully chosen and acclimatised fruit-trees of the most suitable varieties. This nursery is at an altitude of 2,840 feet, the highest in Canada, and the young stock is clean and sturdy, showing no ill-effects from frost after three or four winters.

"The output should meet with favour from the fruit-growers, for it will to a large extent replace imported stock, which, owing to slow transportation and numerous transfers en route, often reaches the buyer completely killed or damaged beyond remedy.

"Professor Sharpe says: 'The soil of the Columbia Kootenay Valley is excellent, needing only water and tilling to make it give fine crops of roots, potatoes, grains, hay, and vegetables, as well as hardier fruits. As fine apples can be grown there as are grown, if planters will select suitable varieties and plant on benches, avoiding low places which are often subject to summer frost. Between Wilmer and Fort Steele there are many thousand acres of as promising land as I ever saw. And I would have no hesitation in planting fruit-trees of hardy apples, pears, plums, and cherries, in the full expectation of making a commercial success. I would also expect that, with the bright autumns which prevail, early hardy grapes would ripen, while there is and can be no question as to the raising of the finest crops, as to quality and quantity, of such small fruits as red and black currants, raspberries, strawberries, and gooseberries, as well as all the farm crops.'"

Under the shelter of Immense Ranges.

TESTIMONY FROM A SOMERSET FARMER.

Mr. Eldred Walker, a well-known cider expert from Somerset, paid a visit to Mr. Randolph Bruce at Wilmer in September, and wrote an account of his visit to the Bristol *Western Daily Press*, from which we extract the following :—

"Morning light revealed a sweet garden, filled with familiar flowers, mignonette, dahlias, roses, sweet peas. The vegetable section looked well. As regards fruit, the raspberry canes were over seven feet high, and never in my life did I see bushes carrying such crops of black currants. Then I walked a bit farther up, and saw the first attempt at irrigation in this district. A shrewd Irish gardener was in possession, and he had about as nice a lot of stuff as man could wish. One sank knee deep in the beautiful soil, which lay practically as an arid slope, but which was endowed with wonderful, almost non-realisable fertility, by means of a trickling stream of water. This was the plot that had initiated a scheme of irrigation, now in process of construction. We got into the car to run up to where the creek was being dammed in Toby Canyon. On the way we saw those wonderful formations, resembling pillars, known as hoodoos. It is wonderful how these can stand all the erosive elements of the weather.

"**Planning a Cider Apple Orchard.**—The London man had become interested while I was away, and had secured a lot; and forthwith I was asked to go and view it, for the purpose of planning the first purely cider-apple orchard to be established in British Columbia. I had seen trees of only a few years old carrying magnificent table fruit, and when the hundreds of acres near by were planted the smalls would be available if a cider plant was put in, and Canada does need a cheap, palatable drink. A more lovely site it would be difficult to imagine. As we walked back we passed over the land that had been laid out as a town site. Nearly every plot had been sold, and yet not a single house was on it, though there were some piles of lumber. I was assured that if I returned next year many houses would be up, and in five years there would be a town. From what I had seen elsewhere, I could well believe it. The beautiful lake, the rugged Rockies, the grand towering Selkirks, must appeal to all when peaceful steel can guide them thither."

THE SOURCE OF THE COLUMBIA.

Ten thousand feet below the snowclad peaks of the Rockies and the Selkirk Mountains, Lake Windermere collects the waters of innumerable creeks that foam down twenty miles or more from the fields of ice above. Here on the lake shores lie the ruins of a shack built a hundred years ago by David Thompson, then searching for the head waters of the Columbia River. This was the source he sought; but he did not recognise it, for the river flowing out of it flows north, while David Thompson knew that the

Parklike Character of the Land.

mouth of the Columbia River was south. He did not realise how devious a course these waters have to trace—nearly two thousand miles before at last they find an outlet in the Pacific.

THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.

Under the two-fold shelter of ranges so immense, the Valley of the Upper Columbia lay like a sleeping beauty, almost unnoticed by the travellers who hurried past in the transcontinental train to Vancouver, or east-bound over the Rockies. But miners and sportsmen, and a few adventurous settlers found their way to the lake from Golden or Fort Steele, keeping the secret of its beauty to themselves, so long as so good a secret could be kept.

SOIL AND CLIMATE.

Had this Upper Columbia Valley no other claim to recognition than its beauty, it might have remained unknown for many a day to come in a country of such abundant charm as British Columbia. But the settlers proved that the soil was fertile, that it grew wonderful potatoes and juicy apples, that their horses were healthy, and that they themselves enjoyed an equable climate, with balmy summers and winters comparatively mild. The secret could be kept no longer.

SPORT AND MINES.

Land that can be cultivated is more scarce in British Columbia than on the prairies, and this particular land happened to be near

such a variety of other interests that its attractions for British settlers were readily recognised. Up those creeks is sporting country without rival in British Columbia—full of mountain goat, and bear, and deer—while down towards Fort Steele is the Kootenay River, the finest river for fish on the Pacific. At the head of the creeks are mines of lead, and silver, and iron, waiting only for means of transport to bring a busy population.

WATER AND THE RAILWAY.

The fruit-grower and the farmer in British Columbia believe in irrigation, so an immense irrigation system was planned out for the land on the slopes surrounding the lake. Twenty square miles are comprised in the first chain of ditches, and when these are settled another fifty square miles will be added. Most important of all, a railway was projected, and is now under construction, through the valley, which should put this hitherto rather inaccessible district within quick and easy reach of the great markets in the mining districts of the Crow's Nest Pass and the cities of the prairies.

The Government Road through the Columbia Valley.

The sympathy of the Dominion and Provincial Governments was enlisted, and an automobile road is being built through a pass over the Rockies from Calgary and Banff.

POLO PONIES.

The Valley is very well suited for horses, and to encourage breeding a polo-ground and racecourse have been laid out near the new town of Invermere, at the north end of the lake. Captain R. Grant Thorold has been a very successful breeder, importing stallions from Australia for that purpose.

An Irrigation Flue at Wilmer.

COLUMBIA VALLEY

MODERATE PRICES.

Following the example and acting on the advice of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which is co-operating to the extent of building the branch line into the Valley, the Company interested in the irrigation scheme at Lake Windermere is offering land for settlement at very moderate prices. Owing to the comparative scarcity of orchard land in British Columbia and the high yields from land that has been properly irrigated, the prices in many districts have been run up very high. This, however, is not the case in the Columbia Valley, for it has never yet been "boomed," and moreover it has unusually large areas for settlement. The land round Lake Windermere has been carefully classified as to soil, slope, proximity to schools and churches, access to main roads, outlook, &c., and even for the most expensive land so moderate a price has been put that any settler who pays reasonable attention to its proper cultivation should realise a comfortable income.

FROM £3 per ACRE.

The Columbia Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands comprise a block of some seventy square miles. This is divided up into sections, and part of what is known as the Wilmer section is now completed, and the water is on. As already explained, these lands have been carefully classified. The present prices range from £3 per acre to £10 per acre for non-irrigable land, according to classification, and from £10 to £25 per acre for irrigable lands, according to classification. These prices are for the Wilmer district only, and are subject to change. The terms of payment are one-fifth down and the balance extending over a period of years, according to the price. In addition there is an annual water charge of 10*s*. for each irrigable acre, which charge, however, may be varied from time to time, but can never exceed the maximum allowed by the Government.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, AND TELEPHONE.

As regards the schools and churches already referred to, it may be well to mention here that suitable areas have been reserved for these. It is realised that with so large a settlement in prospect, adequate provision must be made for educational facilities suited to the population. This feature will be appreciated by settlers who have children. Wilmer is connected with Golden and other points in the Valley by telephone.

LIKE A PARK.

The land on this Wilmer section is more English in character than one usually finds in British Columbia, being park-like in appearance, with trees dotted here and there. Owing to this park-like character it requires very little clearing. On the other hand, this area belongs to what is known as the Dry Belt of British Columbia, so that

IRRIGATED FRUIT LANDS

Spraying Plum Tree, British Columbia.

irrigation is necessary. Not that the necessity for irrigation is in any way a drawback. To the scientific farmer or fruit-grower, irrigation is the most satisfactory method of moistening the soil. He can put on his water when he wants it and in the quantity that he requires, thus eliminating the uncertainty of a natural rainfall. The limited percentage of rain means of course a corresponding certainty of sunshine, which is vital to good fruit.

A View of the Lake showing the gentle slope of the shores and the picturesque character of th

aracter of the district.

COLUMBIA VALLEY

GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

The interest taken by the Canadian Government in the settlement of the Columbia Valley has taken practical shape in the selection of ground in the Wilmer district for a Government Experimental Farm, where the settler may have practical demonstration of what can be grown and how best to grow it. Such experimental farms have proved of immense value on the prairies, and there is little doubt that the Government Experimental Farm at Lake Windermere will be of genuine assistance to fruit-growers and farmers in the Columbia Valley.

SHIPPING FACILITIES.

The Kootenay Central Railway is now under construction by the Canadian Pacific Railway, which will thus link up its Crow's Nest branch with its main line at Golden. The location of this line passes through the lands of the Columbia Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands, Ltd., and ample shipping facilities have been arranged. Further, it is proposed to build a wagon road connecting the valley with the prairies, and this wagon road will be available for tourist automobiles as well as for farmers.

A CHANCE FOR CO-OPERATION.

The advantage of settling in a district where one has a large number of neighbours growing fruit is that one can adopt the co-operative principle in marketing produce. The isolated small grower has little chance in competition with a co-operative community, as the latter can ship in carloads and thus secure cheap rates from the railway. The success of the Coldstream Ranch in the Okanagan Valley is largely due to this co-operation, and experience has shown that by means of co-operation the fruit-grower, vegetable-grower, and dairy-farmer can not only secure cheaper rates for the transport of their produce, but can hold out for better prices.

LOVELY VIEWS.

In the classification of land, the outlook from any house that may be built on that land has been taken into consideration. This is due to the very exceptional position of Wilmer and district. The land slopes down to the lake facing a magnificent panorama of the Rocky Mountains. The settler who lives on a place year in and year out knows how much of his content is due to the view from his windows. There are no views in British Columbia that can beat the views at Wilmer.

WHAT IS GROWN IN THE VALLEY.

All grains such as oats, barley, and wheat are grown there, the former, however, being the staple crop, as there is a large local demand for oats from the lumbering and mining industries in the Valley. Wheat is principally grown for chicken feed and barley for horses' feed. Hay crops do remarkably well, clover being indigenous to the country. The principal crops are timothy and clover; and lately alfalfa has been introduced with marked success.

A Branch of British Columbia Apples.

Vegetables. All sorts of vegetables such as cabbage, cauliflower, brussels sprouts, onions, carrots, turnips, celery, beets and asparagus are grown to perfection, and the quality of the potatoes raised cannot be excelled. The yields are large and liberal, and there is a good local market at prices at about ½d. per lb. according to the vegetable, and as high as 2½d. per lb. for onions.

Small Fruits. Such small fruits as black currants, red currants, gooseberries, raspberries, &c., do remarkably well, and the Valley is famous for its strawberries.

Fruits.—Apples, pears, plums and cherries all do well, and with the prospect of the advent of the railway many orchards are now being set out.

POULTRY RAISING.

Poultry raising is an important branch of general farming which is gradually developing in British Columbia, but not to the extent which its importance warrants. The home market is nowhere nearly supplied either with eggs or poultry, large quantities being imported from Manitoba, Ontario, California, Washington, and Oregon. The value of eggs and poultry imported annually is over £80,000. Good prices prevail at all seasons, the average wholesale prices for eggs on the coast being: Fresh eggs, 30 cents per doz.; case eggs, 22 cents per doz.; while the retail price for fresh eggs averaged 37½ cents per doz., ranging from 25 cents to 70 cents. Fowls bring from $5 to $8 per doz.; chickens, $4 to $7; ducks, $5 to $11; geese, $1 to $1.50 each, and turkeys from 22 to 30 cents per pound. Dollar = 4*s.* 1½*d.* One cent approximately [illegible]

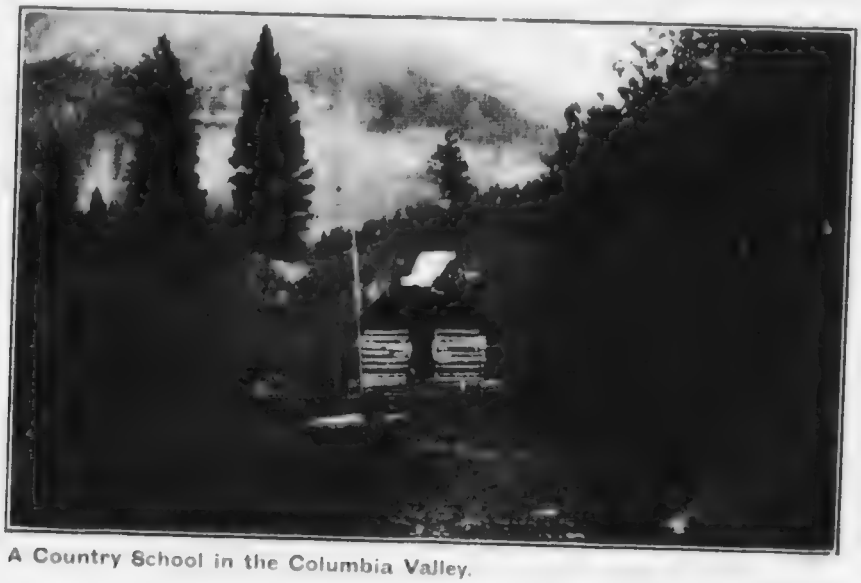
COST OF FARMING AND FRUIT FARMING.

In response to many inquiries, we give here a rough outline of the probable cost of working a forty-acre lot on the basis of a combination of fruit-farming with potato-growing and raising stock. The apples and potatoes can be supplemented by small areas of other vegetables, small fruits, &c., but to avoid confusion we have simplified. The income should be supplemented considerably by the sale of eggs, milk, &c., for which, as the preceding quotation shows, there is a great demand, and there should also be revenue from the pigs, while possibly if mares are chosen for the team, a foal or two would be added to the stock.

HOW TO START WITH CAPITAL OF £800.

We suppose the settler has a capital of £800 and decides to keep a few cows, pigs, poultry, &c., and possibly feed some stock with such hay as he grows, which his opportunities [illegible]

	£	s.
Buy [illegible] at an average of £15 [illegible] ..	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		
Fast [illegible] ..	[illegible]	
[illegible] ..	150	
Bar[illegible] ..	40	
We[illegible] ..	50	
Fe[illegible] ..	20	
Two horses ..	[illegible]	
Harness [illegible] ..	[illegible]	
Wagon, plough, harrows, and other implements ..	50	
Three milking cows ..	30	
Seven pigs ..	5	
Twelve hens ..	3	



A Country School in the Columbia Valley.

Operating Expenses:

	£	£
Water on 30 acres irrigable land	1[illegible]	
Breaking 20 acres, ploughing twice and harrowing thoroughly. If done under contract would cost	32	
Plant 4 acres potatoes, cost of tubers ...	5	
Sow 16 acres oats	8	
and seed 6 of these with timothy and clover	4	
Put in a garden, buying seeds locally for ...	2	
Flour, butcher's meat, groceries, &c. ...	50	
Vegetable garden—for household use ...		
Total	675	

Receipts on first year's crops.

7 tons potatoes per acre on 4 acres at $20 (£4) per ton	112	
Oats, crop of ten acres to feed stock, sell crop of 6 acres for	3[illegible]	
Vegetable garden—for household use ...		
Net outlay for first year	142	
Balance (£[illegible])	533	
		£267

As this settler would have milk from his cows and eggs from his poultry, varied by occasional inroads on the litter of pigs, his butcher's bill need not be very large. The vegetable garden should

supply him with artichokes, cabbage, carrots, &c., and reduced the allowance for extras is more probable than many would require. However, we are [illegible] here [illegible] the average [illegible].

Outlay.—Second Year.

Liquid capital ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Instalment on land [illegible] balance of [illegible]		[illegible]
Repairs, tool, &c.		[illegible]
Water ...		[illegible]
Butcher's meat, flour, groceries, &c.		[illegible]
Break another [illegible] acres, making [illegible] of which [illegible] plant 4 acres potatoes, [illegible] acres [illegible] and barley.		
Cost [illegible] breaking, plant 4 acres apple trees at [illegible] trees to the acre, [illegible] per tree		[illegible]
Ten acres with alfalfa		[illegible]
Total		[illegible]
Less Receipts from crop:		
Hay, six acres, two crops, at [illegible]		[illegible]
Potatoes ...		[illegible]
Vegetable garden		[illegible]
		[illegible]
Net outlay ...		[illegible]
Balance at end of Second Year		[illegible]

Third Year:

Liquid capital ...		[illegible]
Third instalment	[illegible]	
Water ...	[illegible]	
Butcher, flour, &c.	[illegible]	
Clothes ...	[illegible]	
Break remainder, [illegible] acres irrigable [illegible] land, plant 4 acres with potatoes.		
Plant four more acres apple trees, [illegible] acres [illegible]	[illegible]	
Total ...	[illegible]	
Eight acres to feed farm stock, remaining 16 acres permanent grass would yield [illegible] tons hay, sell at	[illegible]	
Potatoes ...	[illegible]	
Vegetable garden	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	
Profit ...		[illegible]
Balance		[illegible]

Canadian Pacific Train arriving at Golden Station.

By the end of the third year the farm and orchard would be in running order, and the settler sees that he is not only paying his way, but working at a profit. His apples begin to pay in the sixth year, and henceforth may produce anything up to £100 per acre.

COST OF LABOUR.

Labour is highly paid in the Columbia Valley, and those who can afford it are recommended to bring their own domestic servants with

A Field of Tulips in British Columbia.

them. Men of means who think of settling in the Valley more with the object of making a home in a picturesque neighbourhood where land is still cheap, rather than of operating a farm or orchard with a view to profit, should nevertheless consider the possibility of bringing out a capable farm manager to work their land for them. It has been found by experience that married men are as a rule best suited for such posts, as the wife can look after the poultry and cook meals which might otherwise be difficult to get ready. The wife could also assist in the household work of the employer. Children are a distinct asset, as they are a great help in picking and packing when the fruit is ripe.

HOW TO GET TO THE COLUMBIA VALLEY.

Take Canadian Pacific Steamer from Liverpool to St. John, New Brunswick (winter service) or to Quebec (summer service), and thence take Canadian Pacific Railway to Golden, British Columbia. Through cars run to Golden from St. John and Quebec. There are three types of car for long-distance travel: *Colonist Car* corresponding to third class in Great Britain, *Tourist Sleeping Car* corresponding to second class, and *Standard Sleeping Car* corresponding to first class, with the advantage that the car is converted into a sleeping car with berths by night. A well-equipped restaurant car is attached to every transcontinental train, and on certain of the trains in summer an observation car, with library and

every convenience, is placed at the disposal of passengers holding Standard Car tickets. Golden is rather less than four days' distance by rail from Quebec, but the scenery is so varied that the time passes quickly. The transatlantic passage is made in six days by Canadian Pacific Empress steamers, which can be thoroughly recommended. For further particulars as regards steamers and trains, consult the pamphlets issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

From Golden, take the steamer which leaves Golden in the morning and gets to Windermere at night, touching at various points on the way, such as Wilmer, Athelmer, Invermere, and Windermere, at all of which points will be found country hotels whose rates are about 8*s*. per day, inclusive of meals.

The cost of tickets to Golden is as follows, though rates are subject to alteration.

	Winter.				Summer.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
First Class :—							
Steamer, Liverpool to St. John, N.B.	17	0	0	To Quebec	18	10	0
Canadian Pacific Train to Golden from St. John	13	3	2	From Quebec	13	3	2
Sleeping Berth	3	13	0		3	8	9
Second Class :—							
Steamer, Liverpool to St. John, N.B.	10	0	0	To Quebec	10	0	0
Rail to Golden from St. John, N.B. ...	10	11	11	From Quebec	9	9	0
Tourist Sleeper	1	16	6	,, Montreal	1	14	5

Haymaking Scene, British Columbia.

COLUMBIA VALLEY

	Winter. £ s. d.		Summer. £ s. d.
Third Class Steamer and Tourist Rail :—			
Steamer, Liverpool to St. John, N.B.	6 5 0	To Quebec	6 5 0
Rail to Golden from St. John, N.B. ...	10 11 11	From Quebec	10 2 4
Tourist Sleeper	1 16 6	,, Montreal	1 14 5
Third Class all the Way :—			
Steamer, Liverpool to St. John, N.B.	6 5 0	To Quebec	6 5 0
Rail, St. John to Golden	6 4 2	From Quebec	6 4 2

CARRYING MONEY.

To avoid the risk of loss, the settler from Great Britain should pay the money not wanted on the passage to the Dominion Express Company's office (at any office of the Canadian Pacific Railway) in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Bristol or Belfast, and get a money order payable at any point in British Columbia.

SETTLERS' EFFECTS FREE.

Settlers' effects, viz., wearing apparel, books, usual and reasonable household furniture and other household effects ; instruments and tools of trade, occupation or employment ; guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, bicycles, carts, waggons, and other highway vehicles ; agricultural implements and live stock for the farm, not to include live stock or articles for sale, or for use as a contractor's outfit, nor vehicles, nor implements moved by a mechanical power, nor machinery for use in any manufacturing establishment ; all the foregoing if actually owned abroad by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and subject to regulations by the Minister of Customs : Provided that any dutiable articles entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought by the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.

A settler may bring into Canada, free of duty, live stock for the farm on the following basis, if he has actually owned such live stock abroad for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and has brought them into Canada within one year after his arrival, viz., if horses only are brought in, 10 allowed ; if cattle only are brought in, 16 allowed ; if sheep only are brought in, 60 allowed ; if swine only are brought in, 60 allowed. If horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are brought in together, or part of each, the same proportions as above are to be observed. Duty is to be paid on the live stock in excess of the number above provided for. For Customs entry purposes, a mare with a colt under six months old is to be reckoned as one animal ; a cow with a calf under six months old is also to be reckoned as one animal.

Settlers' effects other than live stock are conveyed by the Canadian Pacific Railway from London or Liverpool to Golden, British Columbia, at an average rate of about £9 per ton. For details regarding such shipments, apply to Mr. G. Saxon Jones, 67, King William Street, London, E.C.

The following notes by Mr. R. Randolph Bruce on the Columbia Valley, British Columbia, are of particular interest, as it was owing largely to the untiring efforts and enthusiasm of Mr. Bruce that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was induced to originate the scheme of development which bids fair to transform a hitherto little-known paradise into one of the world's popular playgrounds.

In a recent article in the *Canadian Gazette* you well named the Columbia Valley "The Sleeping Beauty." The name has caught on, but however "catchy" your appellation is—and has proved to be—at present, it is a poetical description which in a very short time will be inappropriate, for, as you also well said, the Prince, in the shape of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, has appeared on the scene.

"THE HIGHWAY OF THE GREAT DIVIDE."

I was talking recently with a prominent traveller from the United States, and he remarked: "As a playground, this has got the rest of the continent of North America skinned." Not an elegant phrase, but expressive. To realise the glories of Columbia Valley one has to see it, and, as a few of us old-timers have done, live in it. Hitherto it has been a little difficult of access to the ordinary tourist, but a motor road is to be built by the C.P.R. in conjunction with the Provincial Government. This road will be "The Highway of the Great Divide," and will be, perhaps, the most wonderful in the world. It will run between towering peaks and glaciers of the Rocky Mountains, and will gradually drop from the summit of the Rockies into the valley of the Great Columbia River. Here it will continue in the narrow valley separating the two great ranges, the Rockies and the Selkirks, amidst scenery of unrivalled majesty and grandeur, which will awe the most *blasé* globe trotter.

INVERMERE.

On the shore of Lake Windermere a new town is to be established, named Invermere, and here the Company intend to erect a châlet to accommodate tourists. But it is not only as a tourist resort and a world's playground that the Columbia Valley is destined to come into prominence—it is an ideal location for British settlers, and the Canadian Pacific Company are equally interested in its development in that direction. It is well adapted for fruit-growing, and the

COLUMBIA VALLEY

Dominion Government has decided to establish immediately an experimental farm in the centre of the valley, where a series of experiments will be carried on to determine what apple-trees are the most suitable to the district. Experiments will also be made in the growing of alfalfa and other valuable crops. At this farm the settlers will see how to plant, prune, and generally cultivate fruit trees, and the institution will be a valuable object-lesson and guide. The Kootenay Central Railway, now under course of construction, and which will connect with the main line of the C.P.R., will provide a means of transport whereby strawberries and other small fruits picked in the morning at Windermere will be in the prairie market the same day. This proximity to the prairies will mean much to the growth of the fruit industry of Columbia Valley, as it is there the great market for British Columbian fruit exists. But there are other resources as well as agricultural and horticultural. The timber is being converted into merchantable lumber, and the mining industry will probably become even more active than it is now. Silver-lead, copper, and gold deposits are now being worked, these being principally in the Selkirk Range.

A LAND OF CHARM.

Such, then, is the Land of Charm to which lovers of nature, sportsmen, and settlers are being invited. It is a land of mountains, vale, water, and sunshine. Health, simple but satisfying pleasures with the gun, rod, and canoe, and surroundings ever pleasing to the eye await the new comer. The hunter will find game in plenty, bear, moose, deer, and caribou; the mountaineer has for a test of his skill and nerve peaks as yet unscaled by man, great glaciers that have yet to be crossed, and wonderful canyons waiting to be explored. And for the settlers there will be in addition polo clubs and grounds—an association was formed last year to encourage the breeding of horses—a golf club and course, motor boating, and canoeing. Each and every sport dear to the heart of the Britisher will be available, and in a land where a steady income is assured from fruit growing and mixed farming.

A large irrigation system is now being established which will be an important factor in the development of the district. When the fertile benches are covered with hundreds of prosperous orchards, and happy homes made possible through the life-giving water, and when the noble fir has given place to the apple-tree with its beautiful blossom—in short, when "The Sleeping Beauty" is fully awake, then will the Columbia Valley become the fairest spot in our fair Dominion.

GEO. McL. BROWN, European Manager.

H. S. CARMICHAEL, General Passenger Agent.

J. SMITH, General Freight Agent.